The Ruins of the Hotel Catch Fire After the Explosion.

The main portion of the Park Centra Hotel, a five-story brick structure, facing on High and Allyn street, Hartford, Conn., fell down the other morning a few minutes before five o'clock, burying in the debris at

Every window in the Earl House, right across Allyn street, was broken and the walls were smashed in many places. The noise of the fail aroused the whole city, and in a very few minutes a large crowd surrounded the scene. It was a sight of horror, and one that will never be forgotten by the specta-

tors.
Flames completely enveloped the ruins, and the shrieks of the wounded and dying rose high above the hoarse notes of the fire-

men and police, who had been summoned by an alarm from the fire department. The first to arrive on the scene found this suilding a heap of ruins, from which issued smoke and steam in dense clouds. The speciators were appalled by the shrieks and groans of many human beings who were imprisoned in the mass of timber and masonry from which flames were already bursting.

A general alarm summoned the entire fire denortment and impress crowd at

department, and an immense crowd, at-tracted by the explosion and fire alarm, soon packed the streets. The flames prevented any attempt at rescue. The ruins were flooded with water before any work could be prosecuted. A few dead or dying persons were taken from the edge of the debris, however, within an hour after the explosion.
The force of the explosion threw a with a sleeping woman upon it far into the street, while one of the heavy doors landed a block away. By 9 o'clock A. M. the flames were so far subdued that the rescuers were

were so far subdued that the rescuers were enabled to get at the victims. Some were pinned beneath heavy timbers upon which rested masses of masonry, rendering the work of rescue extremely hazardous.

The explosion was simply terrific. No words can describe the powerfully destructive nature of the explosion. A substantially built brick block five stories high was lifted bodily and crushed like an egg shell, falling in a tangled mass of human beings, broken timber bricks mortar, halding and broken timber, bricks, mortar, bedding and

the like.

Incredible as it seems, the whole structure when it fell occupied scarcely more space on the ground than it did originally. The first warning of any danger which the fifty or 100 guests had was a feeling of being lifted, then they experienced a sinking sensation, and they remember no more. Then there was a terrible crash, and for an instant everything was still. Then came another smaller exwas still. Then came another smaller ex-

plosion and another crash.

The first outsiders who arrived on the scene heard a few moans and saw three or four persons clambering out of the ruins, and then all was still. The ruins, dotted thick with crushed and struggling human beings, very soon began to smoke, and in a short time, before the firemen could get to

short time, before the firemen could get to work, the bright flames began to show their forked tongues, and the horrors of fire seemed about to be added to the other terrible sight.

Only the northeast corner of the hotel remained standing. The rest in a twinkling had been laid low, leaving bare the five-story interior of that portion. This corner of the hotel was occupied by the servants and other employes.

and other employes.

They suddenly found one side of their rooms gone, the stairs blown away, and the only means of escape was by jumping into the smoking ruins or leaping out upon the sidewalk on the Allyn street side. Two or three in their fright did jump, and

escaped with severe injuries, but the aerial ladder was soon on the spot, and the firemen quickly ran the life saving apparatus to the windows of the different stories, and the im-prisoned servants were safely rescued. The southeast corner of the hotel fell soon

after the second explosion, carrying with it the sleeping guests in that portion of the building. The west and south sides of the building. The west and south sides of the hotel were blown out bodily, settling down info a level or nearly level mass of broken timbers, stone, brick and mortar. As the daylight gradually came on, and the horrible sight was plainly brought to view, the fast increasing crowd, heretofore scarcely able to believe their senses, now began to realize whethed occurred and went. gan to realize what had occurred, and went to work with a will to rescue those still alive. Governor Bulkeley, Mayor Root, Chief Packard, Captain Bell, the Street Commis-sioners, the Fire Commissioners and all whose help or authority was needed, were on hand giving orders and personally directing the work of rescue. The entire police force was ordered on duty, and the entire fire department was already there, the patrol wagon in roadness, waiting for its hurden of hysicad or dwing humanite. for its burden of bruised or dying humanity willing hands tore out the broken timbers, threw aside the hot bricks, and, with bleeding fingers, worked for the lives imprisoned beneath.

President Smith of the Board of Fire Commissioners finally succeeded in getting Section Master Lane of the Consolidated road, with his gang of men, used to work of the hardest kind, and when about 7 o'clock these fifty Italians, with picks and shovels, hurried down into the alleyway, back of the hotel, and went to work at the southeast corner of the ruins, where they were heaped up the highest, the anxious crowd spontaneously broke out into cheers.
"Hurry up with that line of hose," cried

some one further up on the ruins, "the flames are within eight feet of them." There they were—five of them—a man and his wife and their dead child, and two

others, all lying beneath the brick and timber: all alive but the child. One by one the suffering ones were dug out, first an arm, then the upper portion of the body, and at last the crushed remains but still breathing bodies of the unfortunate

ones were tenderly carried down over the broken timbers and beaps of brick to the stretchers in waiting at the foot of the ruins. Once in care of the physicians in waiting the bleeding bodies, if there was still life remaining, were carried into the adjoining houses or taken to the hospital in the patrol wagon, or if dead the remains were conveyed to the Morgue. So the work of rescue went on, and body after body was carried awdy from beneath the tottering walls of the re-

maining upright portion of the hotel.
"To at wall is liable to fall at any minute." was repeated from many mouths, but still the men worked without hesitation under

the cracked and crumbled walls hovering forty feet above them. No one seemed to think of any but the ones buried in the ruins. The finding of Louis H. Bronson and his wife was attended with the most pathetic surroundings. The father of the unfortunate woman, General Charles P. Graham, of the woman, General Charles F. Granam, of the Connecticut Guard, watched the men with the deepest interest. The officers of the National Guard were at his side and directed the work. When Bronson's body was lifted up the face was unrecognizable, being so bady bruised and disformed Mrs. Bronson's hair was matted. disfigured. Mrs. Bronson's hair was matted with the mortar from the walls, and her face was shockingly crushed. General Graham stooped down and touched the head with the utmost tenderness, saying:
"It is her hair." He was also able
to identify his daughter by the earnings she to identify his daughter by the earrings she wore. Her left hand was charred, and the right one was clasped in a death grip. The two bodies were side by side in the ruins. Their only child, a girl of six years, was not found until daßt. Harry Stiffel, of Philadelphia, who represents the larnes Safe and Lock Company, was aroused out of a sound sleen by was aroused out of a sound sleep by the explosion, and the next instant felt himself falling. He was pinioned by the shoulder and could not move. He was (o scious all the time, and directed the men how to work to the best advantage in getting him out. He was exhausted by the rain and exposure toward

hausted by the rain and exposure toward the last, but retained his self control, and when finally removed was found to have escaped without broken bones.

It was found new serry to place those suf-

fering from their in uries under the influence of morphine. A curious feature is that very few of the injured were burned, although

the fire was all around them.

An impressive incident occurr d about 12 o'clock. Near the center of the ruin a party of men were working under the direction of Alexander Harbison. Some one thought he heard a faint cry below, but could not deter-mine the direction. Mr. Harbison mounted the highest pile, and with waving hand shouted "Hush." The cry was taken up, and in ten seconds where there had been a babel of sounds and confusion, with 200 men plying picks and shovels, boards crashing and other noises, all became as quiet as a tomb. Every one listened, but the cry, if there had been one, was not repeated.

"Fall to, men," shouted Harbison, and in an instant the men were at work. It was the most impressive incident of the day. The work of recovering the bodies was continued uninterruptedly all night, and eighteen dead were taken to the Morgue.

The hotel was built about fifteen years ago, and cost, with the furniture, \$120,000. The soil was soft, and although the building was carefully constructed, it soon estitled badly. Prominent builders have long held the building to be unsafe. It was, therefore, thought that the disaster was not caused by the explosion of the boiler. The question of the explosion of the boiler was settled beyond question, as pieces of the shell have been found scattered the whole length of the building and mixed with the debris. The explosion is thought to be due to the night engineer, Alexander Thayer, going away at about midnight, teaving a heavy draught on the furnace and leaving a heavy draught on the furnace and little water in the boiler. He has been ar-

rested on a charge of manishaughter.

Among those who perished were: Andrew
F. Whiting, the actuary of the Hartford
Life and Annuity Company, with his wife;
Rev. Dr. Perrin and wife, clerical members Rev. Dr. Perrin and wife, ciercal members of the Yale Corporation and a distinguished Congregationalist. He is the Treasurer of the National Congregational Council and the analyst of the Connecticut Congregational churches; Dwight H. Buell, a member of the Hartford Club and of the Veteran City Guard. He was prominent socially and unmarried; Max Galody, editor of the Hartford Club and the Veteran council and the Congregation of the Hartford Club and the Veteran council and veter ford Herald, was in the hotel with his wife. Both perished in the ruins. Galody was a prominent German resident.

DISEASE DEFYING DIAGNOSIS

Fifty Deaths from a Mysterious Malady in Kentucky

A dispatch from Marion, Ky., says: A terrible disease made its appearance in Webster County a few weeks ago. It raged disastrously for a time and it was thought that it had spent its fury, as no new cases were reported for ten days. The disease, however, has reappeared in more violent form than ever near Dixon, the county seat.

form than ever near Dixon, the county seat. Nine new cas s have also developed near Free Union. Four deaths occurred during one day, and the other five patients were not expected to live. Five additional cases developed next day.

The malady is confined to a strip of territory bordering on a small stream called Crab Orchard Creek. In one family of seven only the father escaped. Up to this time but two persons attacked had recovered from the disease, one of whom is totally blind and the other a cripple for life. There have already been more than fifty deaths. At one cemetery on one day there were four burials.

Doctors have not been able to make a diagnosis of the disease. The majority are inclined to the opinion that it is cerebro

inclined to the opinion that it is cerebro spinal meningitis of the congestive malignant type. The patient is taken with sharp pains type. The patient is taken with sharp pains in the spine, which scon reach the brain and are followed by violent cramps and con-vulsions, from which death ensues.

A NEW SENATOR.

General Gilman Marston Appointed from New Hampshire.

General Gilman Marston has been tendered and accepted the appointment of United States Senator from New Hampshire by Governor Sawyer from the 4th of March Governor Sawyer from the 4th of March until the Legislature in June provides for the next six years' term. He succeeds the Hon. William E. Chandler. His political career began in 1845, when he was chosen to the Legislature and was three times re-elected. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; in 1859 was elected Representative to Congress, serving two years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed Colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, and was promoted quickly to be a Brigadier-General. In 1865 he was again elected to Congress, Since 1872 his services in the Legislature have been almost continuous, and he has been a leader in that body.

THE LABOR WORLD.

NEW YORK pavers get \$2 a day. THE seamen's strike is spreading. THE Rome labor riots are becoming serious. THE year has opened with surprisingly few

THERE are over 1200 baker shops in New AMERICAN cast steel for tools is advertised

in London. NEW JERSEY'S Child Labor law is operating satisfactorily. LESS than 3000 men are left at work on

BALTIMORE'S forty trades-unions have a membership of 30,000.

VERMONT factories turn out some 600,000 snow shovels per year. THERE is a general strike among the dock

hands of Mamo, Sweden. LAST January only saw 18,926 men go on strike in seventy-one strikes.

WILMINGTON (Del.) morocco factories need the hides of 30,000 goats daily. A MOVEMENT is on foot for the formation of a new National Labor party. THE freight handlers of Boston have re-

solved to ask for an increase of pay. THE average weekly earnings of working-women are larger in Western cities. THE Washington ordnance foundry when finished will be the largest of its kind in the

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR paper mill is to be built soon in Satillo, State of Coahuila, Mexico.

THE Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, of Michigan, pay out each year over \$500,000 in dividends. In the large cities of Europe poor people sweep the crossings, picking up a few pennies for their work.

THE united silk workers of New Jersey are about to form a State federation in the interest of their trade.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY has been spending some time among the miners near Reading, Penn. THE great drawback to progress in the

construction of the United States cruiser Texas is in want of skilled labor.

Lowell (Mass) policemen have a society that pays \$7 per week, twenty six weeks in the year, for sickness and \$100 at death. SYDNEY (Australia) workingwomen have opened a big hotel for themselves, where toard and lodgings are furnished cheaply.

ENGLISH swordmakers recently refused to work for ten cents per hour, the scale that Germans accept. The former want fifteen

THE standard wages for New York car drivers or conductors is \$2 per day, and the law says they shall not work more than ten

THERE are twenty-eight industrial schools in this country which are attended largely by women. To some of these institutions women only are admitted.

It is claimed that a Chicago street car con ductor has stolen thousands of dollars by knowing how to turn back the register. He also sold the secret to other men for \$25.

In the city of Philadelphia are 172 carpet establishments, with 72.0 looms and 17,800 workmen. Their aggregate output in 1888 was 72,000,000 yards of carpet valued at \$45,-000,000. AFTER three months of idleness the 3000

striking miners on the Monongahela and Yohoghany in Pennsylvania have agreed to resume work at the old rate of three cents per bushel.

THE Window Glass Workers' Union of Pittsburg is the richest labor organization in the United States, and holds a reserve fund \$300,000, with which it has been decided to establish a bank.

SINCE the stoppage of emigration to this country from China there has been a doubling of the wages of Chinese cigarmakers, tailors, gardeners, laundrymen and other workers on the Pacific coast. CARPENTERS in Los Angeles, Cal., receive

\$2.75 to \$3 a day; Wilmington (Del.) car-penters get \$10 a week; Louisville, Ky., \$2.50 a day; Nashville, Tenn., \$2.25 a day; Indianapolis, Ind., \$2.25 a day. THE most important election ever held in

Utah has just taken place at Ogden. It was the fight by the Gentiles, or Liberal party, for a roothold in the Territory by the election of a Mayor and Council. Notwithstanding the attempted inticuldation of Gentiles by Mormons, the former elected their entire

THE deposits in the Philadelphia Savings Fund amounted to the enormous sum of \$30, 300,000 on January 1 of this year. Nearly all the deposits are made by poor men.

FOUR NEW STATES.

Both Houses Pass the Omnibus Territorial Bill.

The Two Dakotas, Montana and Washington Admitted.

After years of active endeavor on the part of its citizens the Territory of Dakota is to be clothed with Statehood. She comes into the Union, however, as two States, and with Montana and Washington, whose admission was also permitted by Congress, the number of American States will be increased to for-

The conference report on the Omnibus Territorial bill has been agreed to by both Senate and House, and it only needed the signature of the President in order to become

In the House the adoption of the bill wa greeted with applause, but in the Senate the provisions of the bill gave rise to some

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, presented the re-port in the House and Mr. Platt in the Senate. The bill as agreed to in conference provides for the admission of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana and Washington. The attempt to induce the Territory of Washington to accept the name of Tacoma has been fruitless.

The Territory of Dakota is to be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due western beyonder.

on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of the Territory. The delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention north of this parallel shall assemble at Bismarck and those elected south of the parallel at Sioux Falls. The delegates to the Convention in each of the present year. States shall be alected on the proposed new States shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in May next and shall meet on July 4 and declare that they adopt the Constitution of the United States. They are authorized thereupon to form constitutions and State governments. It is provided that at the election for dele-It is provided that at the election for dele gates to the Convention in South Dakota the electors shall vote for or against the Sioux Falls constitution. If a majority of the Falls constitution. If a majority of the votes shall be for the constitution the Convention shall resubmit to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and also the articles and propositions separately submitted, including the question of locating the temporary seat of roys. tion of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and boundary of the proposed State, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution, irrespective of the articles separately submitted the

tive of the articles separately submitted, the State of South Dakota shall be admitted as a State in the Union under said constitution, as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records and books of the Territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota until an agreement, in refer-North Dakota, until an agreement in refer-ence thereto is reached by said States. But if at the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes then cast shall be against the Sioux Falls constitution it shall be the duty of the Convention to form a constitution as if that question had not been

submitted to the people. It is made the duty of the President to ad-mit the four new States by proclamation if the constitutions formed are ratified at the election to be held on the first Tuesday in October. Each of the new States shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two Representatives.

Section 11 provides that all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale and at a price of posed of only at public sale and at a price of not less than \$10 per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may under such regulations as the legislatures shall prescribe be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company: and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, boynested entry or any other entry under homestead entry or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be re

served for school purposes only.

All mineral lands are exempted from the grants made by the act. The two Dakotas are to be added to Justice Miller's circuit (the Eighth) and Washington and Montana

the Eighth) and Washington and Montana to Justice Field's (the Ninth).

If the anxiety of the people in those Territories is as great as it has been represented to be, there is no reason why North and South Dakota. Montana, and Washington should not be States within nine months, and also be represented by Senators and Representatives in the first regular cassion of the Fifty-first Congress, while the session of the Fifty-first Congress, while the people living north and south of the seventh standard parallel, which is to be the boundbetween the two Dakotas are to have a chance to say whether there shall be a greater difference than is promised between

FLOOUET'S DOWNFALL.

Defeat and Resignation of the French Premier's Ministry.

Premier Floquet, of France, has fought an other battle in Paris against Boulangism and been defeated by a majority of eighty-nine When the question of the Revision of the Constitution came up in the Chamber of

Deputies Count de Douville-Maillefeu moved that the debate on the subject be adjourned Notwithstanding the opposition of the Government the motion was adopted by a vote of 307 to 218. Premier Floquet there upon announced that the Ministry would immediately resign. Immediately after M. Floquet's announcement all the members of the Ministry sent their resignations to President Carnot.

dent Carnot.

M. Floquet's Ministry was organized in April, 1888. His ministry represented the Radicals mainly. M. Floquet advocated Revision of the Constitution in his Minis terial programme. The President was to be deprived of the right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate was to have only a suspensive veto for two years in general legislation, and an empty privilege of remonstrance in financial affairs collective responsibility of Ministers was to cease, and each one was to be personally responsible to the Chamber; all measures were to be submitted to a Council of State; Ministers were to be secure in office for a fixed time, and the Lower House was to be renewed by thirds every two years.

Final action was not taken upon this measure, and M. Floquet evidently had no hope that it would pass the Senate even if adopted by the Deputies. He hoped his measure would take the wind out of Boulanger's sails, but in this he was disappointed when the re-

cent Paris election was held. cent Paris election was held.

The collapse of the Panama Canal Company also weakened his Ministry, which six months ago promis d to have a long lease of power. His duel with Boulanger last year added to his prestige, but his bold attempt to defeat his opponents by turning their weapons against them only provoked dissensions among the Republicans and brought about his downfall.

WOMEN AT WORK.

A Petition in Circulation the World Over By 300,000 Women.

The Women's Christian Temperance Unions of all countries are circulating a petition addressed to the Governments of the world, asking that they raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect the homes of the world by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization.

The petitions are in the hands of nearly

300,000 women in this country, and great meetings in behalf of the movement are to be held in every large city of the Union on

The women in charge of the petitions are The women'n charge of the petitions are Miss Willard in the United States, Mrs. Leavitt in South Africa, Miss Ackerman in Japan, Mrs. Gray in Australia, Miss Jessie Ackerman in India, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge in England. The British Women's Temperance Association, of which Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, a sister of John Bright. is President, is sending out petitions to all the countries which are under the dominion of Bealand.

MISSOURI has expended \$45,000 in the last two years in supporting an agricultural col-

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. The Keeney House and the Bronson block were burned at Pike, N. Y. A domestic named Jennie Mack, with her little niece, Fearl, perished in the flames.

Hox. H. G. EDWARDS, who will replace Sackville West as the British Minister at Washington, arrived at New York on the steamer Britannic, from Liverpool. HERMAN J. KRIEDEL, the wealthy New York agent of William Knabe & Sons, the piano manufacturers, has committed sui-

THE Baron Li Yen Pang, a Chinese mer-chant said to be worth \$49,000, has arrived n New York from China. He has two branch louses in New York and two in San Fran-

South and West!

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM WINDOM, of Minnesota, paid a visit to General Harrison at Indianapolis, at the latter's special request. THE engineer and fireman of a locomotive were killed by the explosion of a boiler at Norristown, Penn.

Sidney T. Fairchild, father of the Secretary of the Treasury, died at his home, in Cazenovia, N. Y., from apoplexy, aged eighty years. ROBBERS entered Pattison's store at Elk

Lick, Ark., killed the clerk and took \$4000 in money and valuables and escaped. THE Indiana Senate has passed the Election bill, embracing the principal features of the Australian system of voting.

MASKED men murdered three women and a child with an axe at Mount Olive, N. C. JOHN LEE has been hanged at Alex-andria, Minn., for the murder of Charles

GLUCKMAN & HELLER'S block in Chip-pewa Falls, Wis. and three adjoining houses were burned. Loss \$200,000. FRANK L. SILVERS, a well-known horse-breeder, of Tecumseh, Mich., shot his wife and two daughters, Edith and Ada, age eleven and nine years, and then ended his

awful act by committing suicide. THE Polk County (Iowa) Grand Jury, by a vote of six to one, returned an indictment against Governor Larrabee for criminal

ALBERT AND GEORGE AVERY Were trampled to death by stampeded cattle near Independence Rock, Wyoming.

STATE SENATOR DAVID F. HOUSTON died at Roanoke, Va., having ruptured a blood vessel by falling on the icy pavement. EDWARD QUINN killed his brother John by striking him on the head with a club during a quarrel at their home in Avondale, Ohio. The murder was committed in the presence of their mother. Both men were The murder was committed in the

intoxicated. intoxicated.

A CYCLONE in Shelby and Bibb Counties,
Ala., caused a loss of five or six lives and
much destruction of property. The path of
the tornado was twenty miles in length, and
crossed a rather thickly settled country.
Forty houses were unroofed or blown down
and several hundred head of cattle and horses
killed outright. The damage is estimated at
\$100.000.

Washington.

COMMODORE GEORGE E. BELKNAP, at present in command of the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, has been ordered by Secretary Whitney to command the Asiatic station, vice Rear-Admiral Chandler, de-

THE House Committee on Appropriations, by a vote of 9 to 4-four Democrats voting with the five Republicans in the affirmative —authorized Chairman Randall to report favorably a bill which includes the total re-peal of the tobacco tax. and which reduces the revenue by about \$30,000,000.

SECRETARY COLMAN received his comnission from the President and immediately ualified as a member of the Cabinet. THE President has signed the acts for the relief of General William F. Smith and William R. Blakeslee, and the joint resolution making appropriation for payment to the legal representatives of James B. Eads. THE President's wife gave her last after-noon reception and closed the Saturday series

Life saving medals have been awarded by Secretary Fairchild to Mrs. Mary Whitely and Miss Mina King, of Charleston, S. C. THE Court of Claims has given judgment for \$1,992,527 in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in its suit against the United States for withholding dividends.

THE statue of Lewis Cass, presented to the people of the United States by Michigan for a place in Statuary Hall, at the Capitol, has een unveiled.

Foreign.

THE Cossack expedition to the Red Sea lit-toral has hoisted the Russian flag on French THREE blocks of buildings in Manchester, England, composed mainly of warehouses, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is

It is reported at Zanzibar that Tippoo Tib's messengers to Stanley were abused by the Arabs and forced to take another route,

hence the delay in hearing from him. PECK BENNIG'S rolling mills, the Me-Dougall grain elevator and the adjoining Gould cranary were destroyed by fire at Montreal, Canada, causing a loss of about \$600,000.

FULLY 500,000 Chinese are on the brink of starvation by reason of floods and famine, and an appeal to the whole civilized world has been found necessary. It is the first time that the Chinese officia's have asked foreigners for assistance in their troubles, which must indicate how desperate is their misfortune. London and New York have started subscriptions.

KING OTTO, of Bavaria, has been proved without a doubt to be hopelessly insar M. MELINE has abandoned the attempt to form a Cabinet for President Carnot,

TRIPLE MURDER.

A Worthless Fellow Kills His Sister, His Two Nieces and Himself.

Mrs. Philip Chemileke, aged fifty, her daughters Mary and Rose, aged twenty and eighteen respectively, were murdered in a little farmhouse in London Township, four-teen miles from Glenville, Minn., by the woman's brother-in-law, Joseph Chemileke,

nineteen years old.
Young Joseph Chemileke went to the house Noung Joseph Chemileke went to the house of his half-brother Philip, a Bohenian farmer. Joseph had shown a good deal of attention to his comely nicces, Mary and Rose, but he was a quarrelsome fellow and the girls' parents did not like to have him about. It is supposed that there was a quarrel during Joseph's visit at his brother's, and he left the house in a rage. He started toward his home, but finally retraced his steps and hung about his brother's house.

ward his nome, out many retraced his steps and hung about his brother's house. Some little time after Joseph had gone Mary and Rose had occasion to go out of the house. Joseph, who had been lying in wait, drew a revolver and shot them both in the head and neck. They fell mortally wounded. The murderer, smoking pistol in hand, then rushed into the house and shot his sister-in-

Philip was absent at the time or else he might have shared the same fate. The only one in the house who escaped the murderer was a half-witted brother of the girls. One of the girls was not instantly killed. She ran to her brother's, a mile away, but

she fell dead on entering the house.

The murderer slipped off in the darkness.

When about forty rods away he stopped, placed the muzzle of the revolver to his face, pulled the trigger and fell dead. When found a shotgun and a revolver lay by his

THE COUNTRY'S CHIMES.

Bell Ringing Features of the Coming Centennial Celebration.

The bell ringing feature of the celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30, 1789, promises to be general all over the United States. It is contemall over the United States. It is contemplated that every church bell shall set a clinging at nine o'clock in the morning, and with loud vociferousness proclaim the hundredth anniversary of the practical birth of the nation. On that day, 100 years ago, the church bells rang to call the people together to pray for the success and pray ago, the church bens rang to can the peo-ple together to pray for the success and pros-perity of the country under General Wash-ington's Administration. The successful ex-periment of a century of popular govern-ment, during which the United States has enjoyed prosperity unprecedented in the annals of history, may well set all the bells to ringing with joyful thanksgiving strains.

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG FIRE.

A Half-a-Million Dollar Blaze in the Business District.

Twelve Buildings, Occupied by Fifteen Firms, Destroyed.

The five-story yarn and wool importing house of Rudolph Blankenburg & Co., at No. 13 Bank street, Philadelphia, extending through to numbers 18 and 20 Strawberry treet, has been burned out. The fire started in the basement, and the first intimation the employes had of it was when a fierce body of flame broke through the hatchway on the first floor. The men, women and girls were compelled to leave everything behind them to save their lives. The fire was so rapid that seven girls on the fifth floor were about to jump from the windows, when prevented by a workman who conveiled them to take the stairon the fifth floor were about to jump from the windows, when prevented by a work-man, who compelled them to take the stair-way, down which they fought their way through the flame and smoke, reaching the street in safety, although all of them were considerably burned and partially suffocated. In less than five minutes the huge struc-ture was a mass of flame from basement to roof. The fire spread to the building No. 11, the first and second floors of which were oc

roof. The fire spreat to the building No. 11, the first and second floors of which were occupied by Thompson. Foust & Co., wool commission merchants, and the upper floors by Rudolph Blankenburg & Co. This building was specifily consumed. Meantime the fire ate its way into the four-story iron building No. 15 Bank street, and in a twinkling the entire structure was a mass of fire. Additional alarms were sent out, and fresh firemen were put at work. In thirty minutes after the fire started seven large wholesale houses in Bank and Strawberry streets were on fire. In the latter street the houses of James Doak, Jr., wool merchant; the Jewell Knitting Company; M. R. Raleigh & Co., yarns, and Philip J. Walsh, notions, were burning. William Murphy, colored, and Joseph Atkinson. who were working on the fifth floor of the Blankenburg building made a rush for the fire-escape, but before they reached it they were surrounded by flames. a rush for the fire-escape, but before they reached it they were surrounded by flames. They finally got out on the fire-escape and called to the firemen below. Edward Donohue, of Engine No. 22, raised a sixteen-foot ladder, down which the men climbed in safety. While the firemen were battling with the fire in Bank and Strawberry streets, Philip J. Walsh's store, Nos. 32 and 34 South Second street, which extends through to Strawberry street, caught fire and was badly damaged. The drygoods store of F. S. V. Hall & Sons, No. 25 South Second street, was also partially destroyed.

store of F. S. V. Hall & Sons, No. 26 South Second street, was also partially destroyed. Rudiph Blankenburg said: "I think the fire was caused by the explosion of the gas engine which runs the elevator, as a loud report was heard just before the fire was discovered. I am insured for \$227,000, but I don't think that will cover my loss."

A rough estimate of the total loss placed it at \$500,000, which was covered by insurance to a two-thirds extent.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it was stated by one of the employes of Rudolph Blankenburg & Co., after the fire had been got under control, that a bag of waste paper in the engine-room in the besement caught fire and communicated to the woodwork. There was a strong draught through the There was a strong draught through the basement at the time, which carried the flames to the elevator and set the upper

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA. No Fighting Since the Last Report -A Consul's Warning.

The latest advices from Samoa say there has been no change in the situation since the last report. There has been no fighting, and Tamasese and Mataafa remain in their strongholds. The British Consul has warned strongholds. The British Consul has warned British subjects not to supply natives with arms, and to maintain strict neutrality. The British warship Calliope has replaced the warship Royalist. The German and American warships remain stationary. Herr Brandero, the leading partisan of Tamasese, has been recalled to Berlin.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOAQUIN MILLER is writing a novel SENATOR BECK is tarrying in Tampa, Fla. MR. PARNELL's health is very precarious. John Ruskin, the art critic, is again se-

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, is getting very stout. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is making a trip

through Egypt.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ear complaint is again troubling him. In spite of tempting offers Lord Tennyson refuses to write his memoirs.

SENATOR VANCE, of North Carolina, is a

profound student of the Bible. QUEEN VICTORIA contemplates writing, or rather dictating, her memoirs. CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the New York Sun, is worth two millions.

MRS. CLEVELAND will receive \$120,000 as her share of the Folsom estate in Omaha. SENATOR MORRILI, of Vermont, has been n public life longer than any American 200

GENERAL HARRISON has withdrawn from several important cases in which he was THE Czar of Russia is arranging for the

establishment of an imperial residence in the

DR. FRANKLIN CARTER, President of Williams College, is tall and thin, with iron-gray hair and whiskers. VICE-ADMIRAL WATSON is the new com mander-in-chief of the British squadron in

Crimea.

North American waters. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the novelist, writes from one of the South Sea Islands that he now goes barefoot.

MR. FROUDE'S book on Australia has given birth to a new word in the Assembly House at Melbourne. It is "Froudacity." LORD SALISBURY has purchased an estate at Villefranche, in the kiviera of Italy, and will build a splendid mansion there.

CYRUS FILLMORE, a brother of President Fillmore, and a farmer of La Grange County, Ind., is reported dying at the age of eighty-PREPARATIONS are making for the corona-

tion of King Milan, of Servia, at Monaster in May. The ceremony will be conducted with the utmost pomp and formality. A. M. CANNON, the Washington Territory millionaire, was peddling sewing machines in Portland, Oregon, nine years ago, and to-day his wealth is estimated at between \$4,-000,000 and \$6,000,000.

GENERAL HARRISON will take his daugh ter, Mrs. McKee, with her husband and children, to live with him in the White House. Mr. McKee is a prosperous boot and shoe dealer in Indianapolis. THE Queen of Madagascar is said to get all

her dresses from Paris, and some of them are very gorgeous. She is twenty-three years old, a small, slender woman of light color, and is very popular with her subjects. CONGRESSMAN S. S. Cox is said to have remarkably accurate memory. He has a wide knowledge of literature that is always at his tongue's end, and he is able to

repeat off-hand many long pieces of verse.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER is frequently roused from sleep by messenger boys who bring him special delivery letters from cranks containing gratuitous advice about the disposal of cases before the Supreme Court. By the terms of the will of Mr. Edward Sartoris, father of Algernon Sartoris, the husband of Nelly Grant, his entire fortune, valued at \$725,000, is bequeathed to his son during his life, and at his death to his son's

THE Peruvian Senate has passed a law to THE Peruvian Senate has passed a law to the effect that the paper money which was issued for the war, and forced upon the peo ple at the point of the bayonet, shall be regu-lated by the same standard as the old in-ternal debt, and bear an interest of only one per cent per year.

wife absolutely.

THE season has been an especially favorable one for fattening hogs, and the average weight will be considerably heavier than last year, the average now being eighteen to twenty pounds heavier than for the entire sason last year.

LATER NEWS.

THE deadlock in the Delaware Legislature, which had continued for three weeks, has been broken, the House sending to the Senate as nominations for State Treasurer and Auditor the names of the present incumbents, William Herbert and James H. Boyce, whose nominations were at once confirmed by the Senate.

In response to an invitation of the Naional Tariff Reform League, in session at Chicago, Mr. Cleveland declared his inability to attend, but expressed himself as heartily in accord with the purposes of the League.

THE machine shops, round house and car shops of the "Big Four" railroad at Cincinnati were destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$200,000.

HIGH winds caused a fire at Rock Rapids, lowa, to spread very rapidly, until nearly the entire business part of the city was consumed. Twenty-one firms were burned out. The total loss reached \$75,000.

JESSE CALHOUN, a descendant of John C. Calboun, and one of the wealthiest residents of Pike County, Ark., committed suicide after hearing that his only son had been arested in Texas for murder.

IGNATZ LEDERER, City Tax Collector of Bloomington, Ill., and his assistant, Harry M. Leehr, have been arrested, charged with forgery and grand larceny. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was affected by

nervous prostration, brought on by overwork. In the evening after his attack, how ever, he was better and resumed work. MANY persons have recently died of famine in the Province of Orenburg,

Russia. EDITOR WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the Irish patriot, after refusing to permit his counsel to apologize for calling Colonel Turner a sneak thief in court, was sentenced to six months in jail without hard labor. This added to the former sentence makes his term

of imprisonment ten months. Two thousand five hundred men were discharged a few days ago from the canal works at Tavernilla, Panama. The contractors continue to curtail the work on all the sections. There is a strong military force on the line of the canal to maintain order.

perintendent of Public Instruction, to take the place from which Colonel Fuller was deposed by the Legislature. A LABORER named Joseph Brogan, at Upson, Wis., killed his wife and two children, aged five and seven years respectively, and

hen committed suicide with a dull razor. WHILE Harry Brown, John Williams, and third man, name unknown, were crossing the Kanawha, at Rush Run, W. Va., the boat was overturned and all were drowned. LATE returns indicated the election of Charles F. Booker, Democrat, and R. P. C. Wilson, Democrat, for the Fiftieth and Fiftyfirst Congresses respectively, to succeed the

late James N. Burnes, of Missouri. CHINESE coolies are being constantly muggled from British Columbia into the United States by way of coast steamers from Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

Canal bill. THE President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at a dinner by Secretary and Mrs. Vilas.

HON. EDWARD PHELPS, United States

THE President has signed the Nicaragua

Minister to England, called at the White House and had an interview with the Presi-THE House adopted the conference report on the Direct Tax bill by a vote of yeas 168, nays 83. It was then taken to the Senate,

signed, and five minutes afterward sent to the President. THE President has sent to Congress all the correspondence which has taken place between this Government and Great Britain in regard to the dismissal of Lord Sackville-

West as Minister of Great Britain to the

United States.

SECRETARY BAYARD has received a cablegram from Minister Hubbard, at Japan, announcing that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan had been signed by the representatives of the Governments.

game of baseball at Naples, Italy, between two professional teams from this country, the All Americas and the Chicagos. EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, has summoned the heir presumptive, Archduke Franz, to Pesth to introduce him to the lead-

THIRTY THOUSAND people witnessed the

ing political men and members of the aristo-THE Cologne Gazette (Bismarck's organ) ays that Germany will demand of the United States Government that it arrest and punish Klein, the American whom Germany charges with having led the Mataafaites in Samoa at the time of the repulse of the Ger-

MM. FREYCINET and Meline have undertaken to form a Cabinet for President Carnot of France. THE Puke of Newcastle has been married in London to Miss Candy, a famous English

mans in December last.

beauty. A TERRIBLE famine prevails in the southern portion of Corea. THE Sultan of Morocco has ceded a piece of the coast near the Algerian frontier to the

Germans, who will use it for a naval station. TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Four New Revenue Reform Bills Presented in the House, Four new Tariff bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives. They are

fathered respectively by Messrs. McMillin of

Tennessee, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Ran-

dall of Pennsylvania, and Forney of Alabama.

The McMillin bill, reported from the Ways and Means Committee, stands earliest in the calendar. On that the Democrats of the committee (are agreed. It is the Mills bill, with the cotton, metal and chemical schedule of that bill omitted, that the timeless in plate and cotton. enemical schedule of that bill dimited, except that it makes tin plate and cotton ties duty free and reduces the duties on iron beams and other structural iron and on steel rails. This McMillin bill is estimated by the beams and other structural trails. This McMillin bill is estimated by the committee to reduce the revenue \$72,003,000. In case the House shall not like this bill well enough to adopt it Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, with the consent of his fellow Democrats on the committee, has reported another. This reduces revenue and taxes by making wool and tin plate duty free, repealing the !tbbacco tax and reducing and equalizing the duties on woolen and worsted goods as the Mills bill did. This Breckinridge bill will, it is estimated, reduce the revenues nearly \$42,000,000.

Next comes the Cowles bill, reported by Mr. Randall after the preceding two bills. It repeals all the internal taxes on tobacco and its manufactures, and is estimated to reduce the revenue over thirty millions.

Finally comes a bill, or a recommendation.

the revenue over thirty millions.

Finally comes a bill, or a recommendation for a bill, by Mr. Forney, of Alabama, which leaves a small tax on manufacturers and dealers in cigars and tobacco, but otherwise repeals what Mr. Randall does. All these measures were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE sum of \$79,173,000 appropriated for pensions at the last session of Congress will be insufficient to meet the demands for the current year, and a further appropriation of \$5,000,000 is necessary.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

50TH DAY.—Mr. Spooner introduced a bit which in substance applies the same system now so successfully in operation in the State of Wisconsin upon a larger scale to the whole country. The bill provides that it connection with the Department of Agriculture there is to be maintained a system of Farmers' Institutes to be held annually a near uniformly as possible throughout the several States....Mr. Coke continued his speech in reply to Mr. Evarts's remarks of the alleged Texas political outrages.... A bit was passed authorizing the President to place General William S. Rosecrans on the retire list as Brigadier General of the regular army 51st DAY.—Mr. Coke continued his speec in reply to Mr. Evarts on political outrage in Texas.... The appropriation to pay in citizens of Beaufort, S. C., for real estat seized and sold by the United States Government was reduced from \$500,000 to \$450,000. An amendment offered in conference by Mr. Harris was agreed to, providing the The Senate.

00). An amendment offered in conference by Mr. Harris was agreed to, providing the in cases where the United States has selze land and resold it at a profit, the profit shat be returned to the owner. It is estimate that \$120,000 will cover cases of this character. The report was agreed to.

52D DAY.—Eulogies were pronounced be several Senators upon Lewis Cass, who statue was unveiled in Statuary Hall... The House Census bill was passed with change.... Mr. Coke finished his speech on the Text election outrages... Mr. Cullom reported back the House bill to organize the Territor of Oklahoma, and it was placed on the ca

election outrages....Mr. Cullom reports back the House bill to organize the Territor of Oklahoma, and it was placed on the ca endar. The bill proposed by Mr. Butler as substitute for the Springer Oklahoma bil authorizes the President to appoint five Commissioners to enter into negotiations an agreements with the Cherokee Indians for the relinquishment of all their title to the Cherokee outlet to the United States.

5:3D DAY.—Mr. Vest's motion to reconside the vote by which the conference report of the Direct Tax bill was agreed to, was rejected by a vote of eight yeas to forty-eigh hays....The Senate then considered the Sun ilry Civil Appropriations bill. Among the Items is an appropriation of \$40,001 for a sewall at Staten Island depot, New York, an one of \$60,000 for the Sandy Hook Light Ship. The amendment to pay Mrs. Watt 18745, the remainder of one year's salary of the late Chief Justice Waite, was oppose by Messrs. Gorman and Berry as unwise, but the amendment for Mrs. Waite was finally agreed to; yeas, 28: nays, 16. The amendment of General Sheridan and General John & Logan in Washington was agreed to. ogan in Washington was agreed to. 54TH DAY.—Among the executive doc ments presented was one from the Treasu Department, with a copy of testimony take

ments presented was one from the Tressic Department, with a copy of testimony take by Special Agent Byrne as to frauds in the New York Custom House... The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar as to John S. McElwein charge of the Sugar Division of the Appraiser's office in the New York Custom House, was agreed to... The Senate bill for the relief of settlers in Hettinger County Dakota, was explained and passed. The bauthorizes an exchange of loans (on which homesteed settlements were made by mis take) for other public lands with the Northern Facific Railway Company... Mr. Stevart offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expense continuing the select Committee on the Pecific Railroads until the indebtedness of a the companies to the Government shall adjusted... The correspondence relating the dismissal of Lord Sackville was transmitted to the Senate ... The Conference re GOVERNOR GREEN, of New Jersey, has nominated Edwin O. Chapman as State Sumitted to the Senate ... The Conference report on the Omnibus Territorial bill was agreed to... The Direct Tax bill was signed by the president to the President.

The House.

54TH DAY.—The Mills' Tariff bill, with Senate amendments, was reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means by Mills. It was referred to the Committee the Whole...The House, by a vote of 14 to 101, sent back to conference, with instructions, the Dakota bill....The Senate bill appropriating \$250,000 for the protection of American interests in Panama was passed.

55TH DAY.—Mr. McCreary submittei conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Under the agreement between the two Houses the families of the Japanese who were killed and wounded by an American Admiral at target practic are to receive \$15,000, and \$500,000 is appropriated for use in Samoa. The Housagreed to the report...Four Revenue bill were reported by Messra, McMillin, Breckin ridge, Randall and Forney....The Postoffic bill was discussed.

The House.

bill was discussed.

56TH DAY.—The House by a vote of 144 t 82 ordered to a third reading the bill t authorize a new lease of the Seal Islands of Alaska, and to provide for the better prote tion of the fur seals that Territory. The bill was recommitte with instructions... Chairman Crisp, of th Elections Committee, called up the conteste election case of Sullivan against Felton, o the Fifth California District, but no actiwas taken.

58 H DAY.—The House discussed the Post office Appropriation bill, and after a livel debate an amendment reducing to \$500 year the minimum salaries of stenographer and postmasters was defeated... Mr. Caswell from the conference committee on the Direct

year the minimum salaries of stenographer and postmasters was defeated... Mr. Caswell from the conference committee on the Direc Tax bill, presented the conference report... Mr. Lafoon reported a substitute for the bill providing for the creation, in the Wa Department, of a bureau of harbor and waterways, to undertake a river and harbor improvements... Mr. Butterworth introduced a joint resclution authorizing the President to invite the members of the Parliament of the Dominio of Canada and the Cabinets of the severa provinces to visit the United States as the guests of the Nation, and appropriated \$150,000 for the purpose... A night session was held. It was called for the consideration obusiness reported from the Committee of Military Affairs. Objections to "no quorum stopped all legis ation.

59TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal the contest over the Direct Tax Bill was resumed, Mr. Caswell calling up the conference report as a matter oprivilege. Mr. Crisp raised the question oconsideration against the report, stating the he was willing to give precedence to appropriation bills. The House determined—yea 134, nays 93—to consider the conference report. Mr. Kelley moved to table the motior to reconsider. Carried, The House adopted the conference report on the Direct Tax bill

port. Mr. Kelley moved to table the model to reconsider. Carried. The House adopte the conference report on the Direct Tax bibThe House agreed to the conference re port on the Omnibus Territorial bill.

ALEXANDER NEIGHBORGALL met for the first time Miss Ella Rowe, a young lady o good family, at an entertainment at Parker burg, W. Va. One hour liter they wer married and started on a wedding tour few minutes afterward.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK.

Beeves. 3 7) @ 5 15
Milch Cows, com. to good. 25 00 @ 45 00
Calves, common to prime. 6 50 @ 9 00
Sheep. 4 25 @ 5 80
Lambs. 5 50 @ 7 50
Hogs—Live. 5 25 @ 5 50
Dressed. 6 7

Butter—Eigin Creamery.... Dairy fair to good... West. I.u. Creamery Factory...... Cheese-State Factory..... Skims-Light....
Western....
Eggs-State and Penn....
BUFFALO.

logs-Good to hoice Yorks 5 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 Barley-State..... Flour-Spring Wheat pat's. 6 10 Corn-Steamer Yellow.....
Oats-No. 2 White.....

Peef- Dressed weight..... Sheep-Live weight..... Lambs.... Hogs-Northern.... PHILADELPHIA Flour-Penn. family...... 4 70

Wheat—No. 2, Red, Feb... Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Feb... Oats—Ungraded White....

5 25 @ 4 00 5 00 6 5 25 5 00 @ 6 5 20 5 20 @ 5 20 5 20 @ 5 20 - @ 1 15 5 0 @ 36 - @ 36 68 @ 70 45% @ 65 @ 63 @

5 @ 81%@ 6 @